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OLD WINTER IS COMING!

BY HUGH MOORE.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
He cares not a pin for a shivering back,
He's a sassy old chap to white and black,
For he comes from a cold country!

A witty old fellow this Winter is;
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet Miss,
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips—for this
Is the way with such fellows as he.

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade, I wot—
He is wild in his humor, and free!
He'll whistle along for the want of his thought,
And set all the warmth of our fare at naught,
And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought,
For a frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song,
Now moaning and short, now howling and long;
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a wicked old chap, I ween—
As wicked as ever you'll see!
He withers the flowers, so fresh and green—
And bites the pert nose of the Miss of sixteen,
As she trippingly walks, in maidenly sheen!
A wicked old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you'll see!
He will trip up our trotters and rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs, from fingers to toes;
He made not the cries of his friends or his foes,
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we're passing our times away,
And marks all our doings, from grave to gay,
I'm afraid he is peeping at me.

From the United States Gazette.

Friend Chandler: The accompanying story is from the pen of one of the fair daughters of New England, who is now enlightening and adorning the society of the chief city of the West; for one of whose literary associations it was written, but has never yet, I believe, appeared in print. I may be trespassing, perhaps, in giving it to you for publication without the author's consent. I believe it has been in many hands in manuscript, and several copies been taken: I have ventured to do so.—Its beauty and simplicity, together with its elegant and chaste, and I may add eloquent style, as well as the correct sentiment it breathes throughout, would not detract from the credit of any author, no matter what may be his fame or attainments. C.

AUNT MARY.

Since sketching character is the mode, I too take up my pencil—not to make you laugh, though peradventure to put you to sleep.

I am a tolerably old gentleman—an old bachelor, and what is still better, an unpretending and sober-minded one. Lest, however, any of you ladies should take exception against me in the very outset, I will merely remark, en passant, that a man can sometimes become an old bachelor because he has *too much heart*, as well as too little.

Years ago, before any of you ladies were born, I was a little good-for naught of a boy, of precisely that unlucky sort, who are always in every body's way, and always in mischief. I had, to watch over my uprearing, a father and mother, and a whole army of brothers and sisters, as I have before insinuated. I was a sort of a family scape-grace among them, and one on whose head all domestic trespasses were regulary visited, either by real desert or by imputation. For this order of things, I confess, there was a solid and serious foundation in the constitution of my mind. Whether I was born under some cross eyed planet, or whether I was fairy stricken in my cradle—certain it is, that I was a sort of "Murad the unlucky," an out of time, out of place sort of boy, with whom nothing prospered. Who always left doors open in cold weather? It was Henry. Who was sure to overset his coffee cup at breakfast, or knock over his tumbler at dinner, or to prostrate the salt cellar, pepper-box and mustard pot, if he only happened to move his arm? Why, Henry. Who was plate-breaker general to the family? It was Henry. Who tangled mamma's silks and cottons, or tore up the last newspaper, or threw down old Phœbe's clothes horse with the clean ironing thereupon? Why, Henry.

Now all this was no malice prepense in me. I was the best natured child in the world; but something was the matter with the attraction of cohesion, or the attraction of gravitation, with the general dispensation of matter around me, that let me do what I would, things would fall down or break, or be torn or damaged if I only came near them; and my unluckiness seemed in exact proportion to my carefulness in any matter.

If any body in the room with me had a headache, or any kind of nervous irritability, which made it particularly necessary to be quiet, and if I was especially desired to be so, I was sure, while stepping round on tip toe, to fall headlong over a chair, which would fall upon the shovel, which would fall upon the tongs, which would animate the poker, and altogether would set in action two or three sticks of wood, and down they would all come with a racket that showed they were disposed to make as much of the opportunity as possible.

In the same manner, any thing that came into my hands, or was at all connected with me, was sure to lose by it. If I appeared in a clean apron in the morning, I was sure to make a full length prostration thereupon on my way to school, and come home nothing better, but rather worse. If I was sent on an errand, I was sure to lose my money in going, or my purchase in returning; and on these occasions my mother would often comfort me with the reflection that it was well my ears were fastened to my head, or I would lose them too. Of course I was a fair mark for the exhortatory powers not only of my parents, but of all my aunts, uncles and cousins to the third and fourth generation, who ceased not to reprove, rebuke and exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine. All this would have been very well, if nature had not gifted me with a very unnecessary and uncomfortable degree of feeling, which, like a refined ear for music, is undesirable, because in this world it meets with discord ninety-nine times, when it meets with harmony once. Much therefore as I had occasion to be scolded at, I never became used to scolding, so that I was just as much galled by it the forty first time as the first. There was no such thing as philosophy in me. I had just that unreasonable heart which is not conformed into the nature of things, neither indeed can be. I was timid, shrinking and proud. I was nothing to any one around me, but an awkward, unlucky boy, and was nothing to my parents but one of half a dozen children, whose faces were to be washed and stockings mended on Saturday afternoon. If I was very sick, I had medicine and the doctor. If I was a little sick, I was exhorted to patience; and if I was sick at heart, I was left to prescribe for myself. Now all this was very well. What should a child want but meat and drink and room to play, and in short to teach him reading and writing, and some body to take care of him when he was sick? Certainly nothing. But the feelings of grown-up children exist in the minds of little ones oftener than is expected, and I had even at that early age the same keen sense of all that touched the heart wrong, the same longing for something which should touch it aright, the same discontent with latent matter of covert affection, the same craving for sympathy, which has been the unprofitable fashion of the world in all ages. And no human being possessing such constitutionals, has a better chance of being made unhappy by them than the backward, uninteresting, wrong-doing child. We can all sympathize to some extent with men and women, but how few can go back to the sympathies of children—can understand the desolate insignificance of not being one of the *grown up people*—of being sent to bed out of the way in the evening, and to school to be out of the way in the morning—of manifold similar grievances, which the child has no eloquence to set forth, and the grown person no imagination to conceive.

When I was seven years old, I was told one morning with considerable domestic acclamation, that *Aunt Mary* was coming to make us a visit; and so when the carriage drove up to the door I pulled off my dirty apron and ran in among the heap of brothers and sisters to see what was coming.

I shall not describe her first appearance, for as I think of her I begin to grow sentimental in spite of my spectacles, and might perhaps talk a little nonsense.

Perhaps every man, whether married or single, who has lived to the age of fifty or thereabouts, has seen some woman, who in his mind is *the woman* in distinction from all others. She may not have been a wife. She may not have been a relative. She may have simply shone upon him from afar. She may be remembered in the distance of years as a star that has set—as music that is hushed—as beauty and loveliness faded forever—but remembered she is with interest, with fervor, with enthusiasm, with all that heart can feel and more than words can tell. To me there has been but one such, and that is she whom I describe. "Was she beautiful?" you ask. I also will ask *you* one question. If an angel from heaven should dwell in any human form and animate any human face, would not that face and form be lovely? She was not beautiful except after this fashion. How well I remember her as she used sometimes to sit thinking with her head resting on her hand—her face mild and placid, with a quiet October sunshine in her blue eyes, and an ever present smile upon her whole countenance. I remember the sudden sweetness of her look when any one spoke to her—the prompt attention—the quiet comprehension of things before you uttered them—the obliging readiness to leave whatever she was doing for you.

To those who mistake occasional pensiveness for melancholy, it might seem strange to say, my Aunt Mary was always happy. Yet she *was* so—her spirits never rose to buoyancy, and never sunk to despondency; and I know, in the sentimental confession of faith, that such a character cannot be interesting. For this impression there is some ground. The placidity of a medium common place mind *is* uninteresting; but the placidity of a strong and well governed one borders on the sublime. Mutability of motion characterizes inferior orders of beings—but He who combines all interests—all excitement—all perfection, is "the same yesterday, to day and forever." And if there be any thing sublime in the idea of an almighty mind in perfect peace with itself, and therefore at leisure to bestow all its energies on the wants of others, there is at least a reflection of the same sublimity in the character of that human being who has so quieted and governed the world within, that they have nothing to absord sympathy or attract attention from those around. Such a woman was my Aunt Mary. Her placidity was not so much the result of temperament as of choice. She had every susceptibility of suffering incident to the noblest and most delicate construction of mind; but they had been so directed, that instead of concentrating thought on self, they had prepared her to understand and feel for others. She was beyond all things else a sympathetic person; and her character, like the green in a landscape, less remakable for what it was in itself, than for its beautiful harmony with all the coloring and shading around it. Other women have been talented; others have been good; but no woman that I ever knew possessed goodness and talent in union with such an intuitive perception of feelings, and such an instantaneous adaptation to them.

The most troublesome thing in the world, is to be condemned to the society of a person who can never understand a thing unless you say *the whole of it*; making your commas and periods as you go along; and the most desirable thing is to live with a person who saves you all the trouble of talking, by knowing just what you mean to say before you begin. Something of this kind of talent I began to feel to my great relief when Aunt Mary came into the family. I remember the very first evening as she sat by the hearth, surrounded by all the circle, her eye glanced on me with an expression that let me know she *saw me;* and when the clock struck eight, and my mother proclaimed it to be my bed time, and my countenance fell as I moved sorrowfully from the back of her rocking chair, and thought how many beautiful stories Aunt Mary would tell after I was gone to bed, she turned towards me with such a look of real understanding, such an evident insight into the case, that I went into banishment with a lighter heart than I ever did before.

How very contrary is the obstinate estimate of the heart, to the rational estimate of worldly wisdom. Are there not some who can remember when one word, one look, or even the withholding of a word, has drawn the heart more to a person than all the substantial favors in the world? Before Aunt Mary had lived with us a month, I loved her more than any body in the world; and a untilitarian would have been amazed in ciphering out the amount of favor which produced the result. It was a word—a look—a smile—it was that she seemed pleased with my new kite—that she rejoiced with me when I learned to spin a top—that she alone appeared to appreciate my proficiency in playing ball and marbles—that she never looked at all vexed when I upset her work box, and received all my awkward gallantry and maladroit helpfulness, as if it had been in the best taste in the world—that when she was sick, she insisted upon letting me wait upon her, though I made my customary havoc among the pitchers and tumblers of her room, and displayed through my zeal to please, a more than ordinary insufficiency for my station. She also was the only person I ever *conversed* with; and I used to wonder how any body who could talk about matters and things with the grown-up folks, could talk so sensibly about marbles and tops, and hoops and skates, and all sorts of little boyish matters. I will say, by the by, that the same speculation has often occurred to older people concerning her. She knew the value of varied information in making a woman—not a pedant, but a sympathetic, companionable being—and such she was to every class of mind. She had, too, the faculty of drawing others into the level of conversation, so that I would often find myself going on in the most profound style, and would wonder whether I was a little boy still.

When she had enlightened me for many months, the time came for her to leave, and she besought my mother to give *me* to her for company. All the family wondered what she could find to like in Henry; but if she did like me, it was no matter, and so I was allowed to go. From that time I lived with her; and there are some persons who can make the word 'live' signify much more than it commonly does; and she wrought upon my character all those miracles which a benevolent genius can work.—She quieted my heart, directed my feelings, unfolded my mind, and educated me, not harshly, or by force, but as the sun educates the flower into full and perfect life; and when all that was mortal of her *died* to the world, her words and deeds of unalterable love shed a twilight around her memory, which will fade only in the brightness of heaven.

Toads live without Food.—About 12 months since an experiment was tried by a tradesman's son at Hampstead of immuring a toad in a small flower-pot, sunk deep in a garden, to ascertain the fact of that animal living without food. A few days ago the light of day was allowed to illumine his darksome cell, when the contented inmate hopped out with as much careless indifference as if he had only retreated there for an evening's repose. The prisoner was recommitted for further trial.

From the New [illegible] Spectator.

NEWBERN, N. C.

In reply to the inquiries made by the editor of the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, we furnish the following meagre and hasty statisucal notice of Newbern.

Query 1st. What is the distance from your town to the capital of your state, and what is its direction?

Answer. Newbern is distant from Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, 120 miles by the stage route, and *directly*, 88¼ miles, and it bears from the latter E. S. E. ¼ E.; the latitude and longitude of Raleigh being 35° 47′, N., 78° 48′ W.; of this place, 35° 20′ N. 77° 05′ W.

Query 2. On what stream, canal or railroad is it situated?

Answer. Newbern, the county town of Craven, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Neuse and Trent, the former, the principal, being about 300 miles in length from its sources in Orange and Person counties, to Pamptico sound, where it empties. This river is about a mile and a half wide at the town, and is navigable thus far for vessels of 150 tons, and for boats to Cobb's Mills in Wake county, 200 miles farther. The Trent is a small river, navigable for vessels of 150 tons to Polloksville, twenty miles, and for boats to Trenton, forty miles, and is half a mile wide opposite to the town.

Query 3. What number of inhabitants does it contain, what number of merchants, lawyers, physicians, &c.

Answer. Newbern contains 4000 inhabitants, of whom about seventy are engaged as principals in mercantile pursuits, five or six in the practice of law, and about the same number are physicians.

Query 4. What are its public buildings, its schools and its manufactures?

Answer. Its public buildings are a court house, a jail, a custom house (alias a pigeon box,) a market house, a theatre and masonic hall (both in one building, five churches and an incorporated academy. Besides the academy, there are five or six private schools. There are in the town about 700 houses, of which about seventy are stores and two are banking-houses.

The manufactures of the place are very limited. There are two steam saw mills, eight turpentine distilleries, three steam grist mills, a ship yard, two tan yards and a soap and candle factory. The place is well supplied with carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, hatters, tailors, shoemakers, &c.

Query 5. When was it settled?

Answer. Newbern was first settled in 1709, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago, by a colony of Palatines or Germans, from Herdleburg on the Rhine and its vicinity. The spot was called *New Berne*, out of compliment to Graffenreid, the unworthy leader of the party, who was a native of Berne in Switzerland. Their first shelter, like most emigrants of that period, were temporary huts erected on the spot where we now write, which they occupied till they should be formally put in possession of their promised lands. Graffenreid and Michell had previously covenanted with the Lords Proprietors of Carolina for 10,000 acres between the Neuse and Cape Fear rivers, at twenty shillings the hundred acres, and sixpence annually quit rent. Having thus secured the lands these men wished to make them productive by settling them, and they accordingly agreed to transport to Carolina one hundred families, about 650 in number, who had sought refuge in England from irreligious persecution in their own country, promising to each 250 acres of land, to be held on easy terms. In December of the year above mentioned the Palatines landed as stated, in the confluence of the Neuse and Trent, and erected their temporary huts. But the ill fortune which in their native country had compelled them to seek the protection of Queen Anne of England, pursued them even here. Graffenried, in whose name the lands had been taken up, and with whom the confiding emigrants had deposited their money, returned to Europe without having given them a title to their respective settlements. He had, before his departure, treacherously mortgaged the whole grant to Thomas Pollok for eight hundred pounds sterling, and it passed to the heirs of that gentleman, who, at this day, retain a considerable portion of it. These unfortunate people were, after a series of years, partly indemnified by a grant of 10.000 acres, free from quit rent for ten years, in consequence of their petition to the King, George the first. Among the descendants of those persecuted people who yet remain in the neighborhood, we can trace but the names of Islar, Moor, Eipock, Morris, Kinsey, Kehlar, Granade, Miller, and Simmons. The earliest *legislative* act which we find respecting the laying out and promotion of the town, is dated 23d November (O. S.) 1728.

Query 6. What is the country around it?

Answer. The country around Newbern is alluvial, being about 90 miles below the primitive formations. The prevailing natural growth, as on all lands of like quality and similarly situated in eastern Carolina, is the pine, a most profitable natural product in this state. Although the pine lands predominate, there is a sufficient portion of oak and hickory lands interspersed for all the purposes of agriculture; and the fertility of the soil when under the hands of the skilful farmer, is abundantly evident in the rich products which it matures. Cotton, maize, wheat, rye, beans, pease, melons, pumpkins, turnips, potatoes, tobacco, apples, pears, peaches, &c., require only the necessary culture to be produced in abundance and profitably.

Query 7. What are the principal products of your country?

Answer. This inquiry has been partially answered in replying to that which precedes. In addition we will mention tar, pitch, turpentine, shingles, staves, pine lumber, pork of the best quality, and beeswax.

Query 8. Where are these products sent to market?

Answer. Principally to New York, but partially to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and the West Indies, by vessels belonging to the town.

Query 9. What is the amount of merchandise sold in your place annually?

Answer. Estimating from the taxes paid on importations, there is sold in this place about $200,000 worth of merchandise annually. The amount of exports is considerably greater. About 10,000 bales of cotton and 100,000 barrels of turpentine are among the annual exports.

Query 10. Where do your merchants purchase their goods, and what is their mode of conveyance?

Answer. In New York principally; and as may be inferred from the reply to the 8th inquiry, partially in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and the West Indies; and the means of conveyance are generally furnished by vessels owned in Newbern.

The editor of the Herald will perceive that we have laconically replied to his interrogatories, in the way of question and answer. If, however, he or any of his literary friends be engaged in the compilation of a statistical work for the public benefit, we will readily furnish him, by letter, with more extensive information on the subject of our state and neighborhood, for which we have copious materials.

Governor's Message.

To the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

Gentlemen: In meeting you, it is a subject of gratulation to state, that though the productions of the soil have not been so abundant as in former years, yet the increased value of the fruits of agriculture afford such ample remuneration to labor as to give unexampled prosperity to the country, and to stimulate the enterprize of our citizens. To you, the first Legislature convened under the amended Constitution, the expression of satisfaction at the termination of the agitating question which has heretofore disturbed our councils and made us a divided people, is both just and proper. It is hoped that, with the adjustment of the question of the ratio of representation, all the differences, antipathies and dislikes, if not hatred arising from its agitation, will terminate. It would, perhaps, be too sanguine in us to expect that in a short space of time the feelings which years had produced would be obliterated. It would show a want of experience, a want of knowledge of the human passions, to entertain the expectation that hatred or dislike could immediately be succeeded by love and affection. Years may roll round, and it may be that this generation will have to pass away, before those differences and feelings will be as things that have been—belonging not to the present, but the past history of the state. Though it is expected you will reflect the feelings of your constituents, yet by your example and conduct you can act upon them. To you therefore is directed the attention of the citizens of the state; and upon you, in a considerable degree, depends whether the hopes of the patriot be gratified, or his fears realized.

In making this my first communication to you, I must call your attention, as of primary importance, to our Judiciary System. That it has defects, no one can deny. Some if not all, of the circuits are too large, requiring great mental and bodily labor in the Judges holding the Courts, and allowing too little time to do the business before these tribunals. The convenience of the people and a regard to justice, require that some alterations should be made—whether a new arrangement of those now existing, or the establishment of one or more additional circuits would remedy the evil, is for you to determine. As referring to this subject, I transmit herewith the memorial of a committee of the members of the bar of the 6th Judical Circuit (marked A.) addressed to the Legislature. The memorial was sent to me with a request that I would lay it before you.

In the execution of the criminal laws, especially in reference to the highest crimes, the delay generally is such as almost to destroy some of the effects intended by their enforcement. So great a length of time elapses between the commission of the crime, even if the party be immediately apprehended, and the punishment, the abhorrence first felt at its commission is lost in commiseration of the sufferings, real or supposed, of the criminal. Pity for the offender lessens the enormity of the offence and palliates the guilt of the individual—the law is looked upon as harsh and severe, and the person undergoing its sentence is considered the victim of its severity and not a proper sacrifice for the good of society. Thus at the same time is diminished respect for the law and aversion to crime. Delay renders punishment uncertain, affording more chances in escaping the penalty of the law. The punishment ought to be speedy and certain in proportion to the offence, giving the accused proper time and means for his defence. Its object is not only to correct the offender, or cut him off as a bad member of the community, but in almost every instance to deter others from the commission of crime. The more speedy and certain, therefore, the greater will be the effect produced. These remarks are made to direct more particularly your attention to what I consider a growing evil, that you may, if you take the same view of the subject which is presented to me, apply the proper remedy.

In conformity with the requisitions of the Constitution, the General Assembly in 1825 passed the act creating the Literary Fund, and providing for its accumulation. That fund now consists of 1942 shares of the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, 50 shares of that of the Bank of Cape Fear, 141 shares Bank of Newbern, and 283 shares in the State Bank of North Carolina. The par value of the two first descriptions of stock would be 199.200 dollars; but as both of these stocks are above par, selling at a premium, the first at a high one, their value may be fairly estimated at the sum of 39.000 dollars more, say 238.200 dollars, which with the cash on hand, amounting to 3.845 dollars and 9 cents, makes 242.045 dollars 9 cents. The value of the two latter stocks cannot be properly estimated, it depending upon what claims may still exist against those institutions. The advantages of education, and the benefits resulting from its general diffusion among the people, it would be unnecessary for me to press upon the consideration of an enlightened Legislature. It is for you to determine, whether in order to obtain the objects intended by the creation of the fund, at as early a period as practicable without encroaching upon the principal, you will provide for its increase by the appropriation of other means. These suggestions are made that the matter may receive your mature deliberation, and the people experience those great benefits, at an early day, which the wisdom of our fathers ordained they should enjoy.

The fund for Internal Improvement amounts to 37,417 dollars and 89 cents, cash on hand, besides outstanding bonds and dividends on bank stock heretofore appropriated to that object, which will be increased by the proceeds of the late sale of the Cherokee lands surveyed and not sold at former sales. The amount of the sales will be communicated to you as soon as the report of the Commissioner is received. The fund is now too small to be applied to any work of magnitude. If it should be the intention of the Legislature to engage the State in any work of importance, it will become necessary to provide for its increase. If it should be your determination to engage the State in a system of Internal Improvement, I would recommend that the operations should be done, not like former expenditures from the fund, a very large portion of which was so expended as to be neither beneficial to the community nor any part of it. In making this remark, I do not mean to pass a sentence of universal condemnation, for I believe many useful roads if not other works, have been constructed, although a very great portion of the money has been most unprofitably spent.

At the Treasury Department, during the last fiscal year, there has been received from all sources the sum of 586.416 dolls. 24 cents, viz: from the loan effected under the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, 400,000 dolls. from taxes 71.382 dolls. 85 cents, and from bank dividends, &c 115.033 dollars 59 cents. The disbursements for the same period, including the payments for bank stock, amounted to 589,086 dollars 62 cents; making a deficiency of 2.670 dollars 38 cents. For several years the disbursements have been more than the receipts. This has arisen, it is believed, from the want of a proper assessment of lands in the state. The present mode of valuation operates most unequally, the conscientious paying their full quota, if not more, while the less scrupulous evade the payment of their just proportion of the tax. That part of the revenue system relating to the assessment of land requires amendment, and I recommend it to your consideration. By a proper assessment, it is probable, at the present rate of tax, the revenue from that source would be increased at least fifty per centum. It is the duty of the Legislature in imposing any tax upon the people to cause its operation to be just and equitable on all.

The act of 1827 regulating the treasury department of this state, needs some modification. The penalty of the bond required by the act is so great as almost to prevent any person from becoming Public Treasurer, unless possessed of wealth himself, or having friends and connexions very wealthy. The object of the great penalty is, no doubt, to secure the funds of the state. It is submitted, that a diminution in the amount of the penalty of the bond could be made without jeopardizing the interest of the state. New guards might be thrown around the treasury. The time required by the act (fifteen days) for the person elected to give bond, is too short. Any casualty might prevent its being done within the time; and the individual, without any fault, incur the forfeiture prescribed by the act, and the public be put to considerable inconvenience. By increasing the time, or allowing some discretion in the persons authorised to receive the bond to judge of the sufficiency of the excuse for the delay, the inconvenience might be obviated. I would recommend the first measure, because, in my opinion, as little discretion should be given to public functionaries as is compatible with the interest of the state.

The condition of the militia of the state earnestly demands the attention of the Legislature. Upon that force, in case of invasion or insurrection, will, in a great measure, depend the welfare and safety of the state. Without discipline and proper organization, what would be expected from it in the hour of peril? A thorough reform of the system is required. Under the provisions of the Constitution, until lately amended, the appointment of all general and field officers belonged to the General Assembly. By the amendment, the power to pass laws regulating the mode of appointing and removing militia officers is given to the Legislature. It becomes necessary to carry into execution that amendment—that you should legislate upon the subject. Your speedy action may be required. By an act of Congress, the President of the United States is authorised to accept volunteers who may offer their services; and it is provided that the officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several states and territories, to which the companies, battalions, squadrons, regiments, &c. respectively belong. If a call should be made upon the state for volunteers, there is no provision by which the officers could be appointed.

Since the close of the last session of the General Assembly, a treaty has been concluded with the Cherokee Indians, by which their title to the territory now in their occupancy has been extinguished; a part of which territory is the domain and property of this state. A copy of the treaty (marked B.) accompanies this communication.

The Congress of the United States, at its last session, passed an act entitled "an act to regulate the deposites of the public money," which was approved by the President of the United States, June 23d, 1836. This act stipulates that a portion of the treasure of the United States shall be deposited with the states. Congress certainly possesses the power to provide for the safe-keeping of the public money: and as the language and the title of the act only provide for such purpose it is constitutional. But if it is the intention of the act, as it is avowed to be by some of those most active in procuring its enactment, to distribute gratuitously the money, it would be unconstitutional, there being no power given to Congress to make donations of the funds of the Federal Government, or otherwise to dispose of them than to carry into execution some other power granted. It would be uncharitable in us to suppose that Congress, under the pretence of executing a Constitutional power, intended a direct violation of the instrument to which it owes its existence. We must therefore consider the act as being what it purports to be. The 13th section of the act requires the Secretary of the treasury department, at the times therein mentioned, to deposite with the states the money of the federal government, the faith of the states being pledged for its return. The General Assembly will have to determine whether the deposite will be received; and if received, appoint some person to receive it and provide for its safe-keeping. If you receive it, it would be your duty, in order to perform what integrity and prudence require, to make such disposition of it as would enable the state to return it whenever demanded. The investment of the money upon unquestionable security, would not only provide for its safety and return when demanded, but would enable the state to use the interest accruing from it, either for the purpose of diffusing education among the people, or to some other object. A copy of the act (marked C.) is sent herewith.

The act of Congress of 1833, the result of a compromise between nullification and a protecting tariff, has produced a state of things heretofore unknown in the annals of government—so much revenue that government cannot dispose of it, embarrassing both it and the people. The proper remedy is to reduce the tariff to the wants of the government; this will prevent a recurrence of the evil. Let it not be said it is a compromise, and ought not to be touched. Did the people authorize the compromise? It is but an act of Congress, which, like all others, can be altered or repealed by the legislative power. When it exacts from the people more than is required for the expenses of the government, shall it not be altered? Shall it still remain, to take from the earnings of their labor to heap up a treasure hereafter to be squandered and thrown away or used to corrupt men? Or shall it be so modified by their representatives as to adapt it to the legitimate expenses of the government? The latter is the republican doctrine, and held as an axiom in every community where the interest of the people is consulted.

Under an act of the last session, being apprized of the death of one of the members of the Senate, I issued writs of election. Not because I was satisfied that the law was valid, but knowing there was a tribunal before whom the question might be settled, I preferred acting, and leaving to that tribunal its decision.

Before the Constitution was amended, the only mode of supplying vacancies in either house, was by writs of election issued by the direction of the house. A recent amendment to the Constitution declares that writs may be issued by the Governor under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, to fill vacancies occurring before the meeting of the General Assembly. By the ordinance providing for the ratification of the amendments, it is declared that they shall, if ratified, take effect and be in force from and after the 1st of January 1836. The Legislature that passed the act adjourned in December last, before the amendment had taken effect, and while each house was the only authority to order writs of election.

The agent authorized to settle the claims of the state against the United States, for expenditures during the last war with Great Britain, having reported that the claims could not be settled without an act of Congress, I requested our Senators and Representatives to bring the subject before that body. It has been submitted to its consideration, but no decision has as yet been obtained. I have, according to the instructions of the General Assembly, sent the Reports as directed by the resolutions, and I have received from Massachusetts three copies of the Revised Statutes of that State, and from Kentucky copies of Dana's Reports in two volumes, and Pritle's Digest of the Laws of that State, two volumes.

The Dredging Machine has been sold under the authority of the resolution passed at the last session, and the nett amount, eighty-seven dollars and sixtyfive cents, after payment of claims presented to me, was placed in the treasury. The account of sale, and claims and expenses, are herewith submitted, marked D.

I herewith send communications received from the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, New-York, Alabama, Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Connecticut, Mississippi and Ohio, on the subject of incendiary publications, abolition, slavery, &c. in file marked E. I also send resolutions of the Legislatures of the following states, viz: Maine and Ohio, relative to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States (marked F.) New-Jersey approving the President's course towards France (marked G.) Pennsylvania relative to the public lands (marked H.) Georgia and Indiana, relative to the Cincinnati Rail Road (marked I.)

Since the close of the last session of the General Assembly, I have received the resignation of Wm. J. Alexander, esq. as Solicitor of the sixth Judicial Circuit, and Louis D. Henry, esq. as a member of the Council of State. The resignations accompany this communication.

File marked K contains the resignations of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers.

From the state of Vermont, I have received a Map of that state, which, though sent some time since, only reached the executive office during the last summer. I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States, one set of public documents for the Executive Office, one set for the University and two sets for the Legislature, on whom rests the disposal of them.

The proceedings had under the act authorizing the loan, and the resolution authorizing the sale of the Cherokee lands, surveyed and unsold, will be hereafter made in separate communications; and such other matter as it may be required to place before the General Assembly, shall be communicated.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD D. SPAIGHT.

Executive Department, Nov. 23, 1836.

From the National Intelligencer.

MARYLAND REDEEMED.

The force of public opinion, against the jacobinical plot of those politicians in the State of Maryland who hoped to better their desperate (political) fortunes by a Revolution, has been irresistible. The intelligent and considerate friends of reform, who at first appeared to countenance the scheme, having become gradually convinced that, if their end was just, the means resorted to for its accomplishment were, at best, unwise and impolitic, have gradually withdrawn themselves from the cabal; and now, at length, we learn with great satisfaction, that they have allowed a sufficient number of their own party to go into the Electoral College to form a constitutional quorum of that body. This consummation, so devoutly to be desired, is announced in the Baltimore papers of yesterday. We copy from the Chronicle the following information on the subject, reserving for another occasion the few general reflections which the occasion suggests to our minds. We loose no time, however, in expressing our entire concurrence in the opinion that the twenty-one Electors of Senate, as well as the Governor and Council of the State of Maryland, are entitled, for their firmness and consistency of purpose, to respect and honor throughout the whole United States as well as from their immediate constituents. In the words of the Chronicle, "they have saved the State, and covered themselves with renown."

Senate Chamber, Annapolis, November 19, 1836 - ¼ past 7 o'clock.

Messrs. Fountain, Thomas, George, and Linthicum have just come in, and the balloting is proceeding. This is the 19*th day of the month—another remarkable coincidence.* The ballots have just been counted and the following gentlemen have been elected. [See list in another letter.]

I now hope that the public mind will be tranquilized, public confidence restored, and also public credit. That the new Senate, which is admitted to be one of great talent and patriotism, will not disappoint public expectation, I feel very confident. All proper reform will no doubt be granted, and Maryland will continue to rank high in her character, resources, public spirit, and enterprise. The great public works will be completed, and Baltimore will rival the great commercial emporium of the country.

Annapolis, Saturday Evening, November 19, 1836.

A Senate is elected, and consists of—

From the Western Shore.

Levi Hillleary, of Allegany
Wm. Price, of Washington
Wm. Schley, of Frederick
Richard J. Bowie, of Montgomery
R. W. Kent, of Anne Arundel
John Beckett, of Calvert
Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's
Elias Brown, of Baltimore county
J. V. L. McMahon, of Baltimore city.

From the Eastern Shore.

James B. Ricaud, of Kent
Thos. Wright, of Thos. of Queen Anne
Edward N. Hambleton, of Talbot
Wm. T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester
Thomas King Carroll, of Somerset
William U. Purnell, of Worcester.

They received twenty-one votes, and there were five blank ballots, which were the ballots of Messrs. George and Thomas of Queen Anne, Mr. Fountain of Caroline, and Messrs. Linthicum and Sellman of Anne Arundel county.

The 'twenty-one' stood their ground gallantly, and achieved for the Whigs and the State this glorious triumph. They have been true to their own solemn obligations, and true to the Constitution. Thanks to them for their noble conduct. Not an inch did they yield to the overtures or propositions of their adversaries. From the high ground they first took they have not retreated a step. All good citizens will bless them, and their names will go down to posterity, and will be hallowed in all after time as true patriots and the saviours of the state.

From the National Intelligencer.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands of the States and Territories of the Union are estimated at about 340 millions of acres, of which 130 millions are ready for sale, and 100 millions more will soon be, as soon as they shall have been surveyed. Lands already surveyed are situated as follows:

In the state of Ohio, 4,100,492 acres; in Indiana, 11,459,156; in Illinois, 17,234,014; in Missouri, 17,443,429; in Alabama, 22,586,058; in Mississippi, 12,924,301; in Louisiana, 9,683,526; in Arkansas, 14,223,175; in Michigan, east of the lake, 9,103,697; west of the lake, 4,924,220; and in the two Floridas, 8,692,909 acres. Of these 132 millions of acres, 122 millions have been exposed to public sale, and are at present subject to entry; and about 10 millions of acres are new lands, recently surveyed, and ready to be put up for sale. Besides the above enumeration, the United States possess in the same States and Territories about 100 millions of acres ceded by the Indians, but which are not yet surveyed, and about 80 millions, the Indian title to which is not yet extinguished. Moreover, the acquisition of Des Moines, to the west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri, which of itself will one day form a vast State, completes the line of the States on the border west of the Mississippi, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Falls of St. Anthony.

Amount of Sales of Public Lands during the last twenty years.—In 1816, $2,567,273; 1817 $5,022,409; 1818, $7,299,997; 1819, $17,681,794. 1820, during the two first quarters, $27,663,954—the price was then 2 dollars per acre, and the Government granted a credit to the purchaser; after the 1st July the price was reduced to 1 dollar and 25 cents cash, and sales diminished. In 1830, during the two succeeding quarters, $424,962; 1821, $1,169,224; 1822, $1,022,267; 1823 $850,136; 1824, $953,799. From 1824 to 1830, sales have amounted to from one to two millions every year. In 1830 they rose to about two millions, and have gradually augmented during the following two to three years. In 1832, they amounted to $3,115,376, 1833, $4,972,384; 1834, $6,099,981; 1835, $15,810,795; 1836, the two first quarters, $13,500,000.

A. W. P.

We perceive that the Raleigh papers have been led into an unaccountable mistake in publishing the death of William P. Ferrand, a member of the Van Buren electoral ticket for this State, in consequence of the overturn of the stage near Cheraw, S. C. The gentleman who was unfortunately killed by the accident mentioned, was Mr. Edward Ferrand, late of Onslow county, who was on his way to Alabama at the time, and whose death is much lamented by all who knew him.

Newbern Sent.

The President's Health.—Two nights ago the President was taken with a cough, which was succeeded by a considerable bleeding from the lungs. He had suffered for some time previously with severe pain in his side. He was relieved from both unpleasant symptoms, in some degree, by the lancet. Night before last the hemorrhage from the lungs recurred, and was again stopped by the same process and other applications. He is now extremely weak, from the effect of the disorder and remedies, but is better, and considered by his physicians in no immediate danger. Many years ago he was affected in the same way, and recovered without serious injury, or even a long depression of his health. *Globe.*

At the recent election in Massachusetts a vote was taken on an amendment of the State Constitution, reducing the present unwieldly number of the House of Representatives, (amounting, we believe, to about 600.) The votes show a great unanimity in favor of the amendment, and there was no doubt of its adoption.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

November 23.

Cotton—16 cents.

Tobacco—No change in price—demand limited.

Wheat—In good demand—receipts very light. We quote: Red, 1 50 a 1 95; White, 1 90 a 2 12½.

Flour—Family, 12 00.
Superfine, 10 00.

Weekly Almanac.

DECEMB'R.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
2 Friday,	7 8	4 52	Last, 1 4 54 morn
3 Saturday,	7 8	4 52	New, 8 7 42 morn
4 Sunday,	7 9	4 51	First, 14 10 34 aft'n
5 Monday,	7 9	4 51	Full, 22 6 58 aft'n
6 Tuesday,	7 9	4 51	Last, 30 10 35 aft'n
7 Wednesday	7 10	4 50	
8 Thursday,	7 10	4 50	

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, December 2.

THE ELECTIONS.

In NORTH CAROLINA, according to the official returns as published in the Standard, the whole number of votes given for the Van Buren Electors is 29,010, for White 23,626; Van Buren majority 3,284.

TENNESSEE. Fifty-one counties heard from give for White 32,611; for Van Buren 23,189. Nineteen counties yet to hear from, which it is supposed will swell the majority for White to 10,000 votes.

LOUISIANA, it is said, has elected the White ticket by a majority of 32 votes.

ALABAMA. From this state fifteen counties have been heard from, which give for the White ticket a majority of 2979.

INDIANA. Reported majorities in 49 counties give in the aggregate, for Harison 11,879, for Van Buren 5,241.

MISSISSIPPI. Twenty one counties heard from give White 1,475 majority.

From the returns received, the election in the following states may be set down thus:

FOR VAN BUREN.		AGAINST VAN BUREN	
Maine	10	Vermont	7
New Hampshire	7	Massachusetts	14
Connecticut	8	New Jersey	8
Rhode Island	4	Delaware	3
New York	42	Maryland	10
Pennsylvania	30	Kentucky	15
Virginia	23	Ohio	21
North Carolina	15	Indiana	9
		Tennessee	15
		Georgia	11
		Louisiana	5
	139		118

A correspondent of the Milton Spectator of last week, over the signature of "Holt," has attempted to reprimand us for having refused to publish the circular of Mr. Graves. He appears to have conceived the idea that an editor is under an obligation to publish all things submitted to him, whether true or false, if they happen to be "purely political." We doubt whether any editor can be found who will agree with him in this particular; we certainly do not. We trust that we have always exercised a proper degree of liberality in these matters; and feel sure no one has ever had just cause of complaint against us. For the reasons which we stated, we declined giving place to the circular of Mr. Graves; and we still think ourselves justified by the facts of the case. Our reasons do not, however, appear to be satisfactory to the correspondent of the Spectator; but he has failed, nevertheless, to convince us that our course was not right.

We said, in our former remarks, that "the truth can be on one side only." The Spectator's correspondent agrees with us in this; but thinks that we ought to publish *the other side*, and "let our readers judge for themselves;" and hence argues, that even if we were correct in the opinion that the circular of Mr. Graves was "erroneous in argument, incorrect in principle, and false in fact," yet we ought to publish it, and "let our readers condemn it, instead of condemning us for withholding it." We should be sure of being condemned by our readers, and should justly deserve it, were we to publish articles which we believed to be false and deceptive, and trust to their sagacity and limited means of information to detect the error. Our readers require us to publish "the truth, the whole truth, and *nothing but the truth;*" and this we shall at all times endeavor to do. We trust that we shall never be so wedded to any party, as to be made willing to publish falsehoods for the purpose of obtaining a temporary triumph.

The writer says, "this is the first time he has ever known an editor to refuse his columns to any matter purely political." If this be true, his knowledge is very limited. Does he know of *one* Van Buren editor who has had the candor to publish *both sides* of the question? If he will look around, he will find no editor of his party less obnoxious to the fault he condemns than we are. He should remove the beam from his own eye, before he meddles with the mote in ours.

He asks whether we would rather "publish a lie that would operate in favor of the election of White, or a truth that would operate in favor of Van Buren." Will the accomplished correspondent of the Spectator take upon himself to point out an instance in which we have published "a lie" to favor Judge White, or withheld "a truth" to the prejudice of Mr Van Buren? We are not conscious of having at any time followed the example of the organs of the Van Buren party in this particular.

The writer says, we "have made a garbled statement of some parts of Mr. Graves's circular, and some comments well calculated to deceive those who read the Recorder only." Can he show wherein we have either "garbled" Mr. Graves's circular, or made a comment calculated to deceive? We are sure he cannot; and as little as we esteem his discretion, we do not think he will even attempt it.

The writer says that "what we call republicanism in Orange, is anti-republican in Caswell." This is a confession we have long been prepared to receive. He must have been dull of apprehension indeed, who has not been able to discover that our whole political vocabulary has been broken up, and that a new glossary is very much needed. Republicanism, Democracy, and a host of terms, as used by our modern "exclusives," bear a very different meaning to what they did in the earlier days of our republic, (if, indeed, any meaning at all is to be attached to them, which we have sometimes doubted.) Desiring to be enlightened in this matter, we have at different times called upon the learned editor of the Standard, and the sapient editor of the Spectator, for explanations. The Standard appeared so thick "discretion the better part of valor," and did not venture a reply. The Spectator was inclined to be laconic, and said that Republicanism was "the very reverse of us and our principles." Here we thought we were about to arrive at something tangible, and consequently published our political creed, that the "reverse" might appear. But we suppose the Spectator found he was opening the bag too wide, and puss might jump out; for he wound up by saying that the principles of friend Heartt were very good principles, but he did not like the company he kept. Now as these two luminaries have refused to shed any light on this matter, we do not know that much should be expected from their correspondents; but we will nevertheless ask the writer whose production is now before us, if he can tell what constitutes a genuine "Democratic Republican," according to the present acceptation of the term.

The writer hopes the people of Orange will read whose circular they please, and think and act for themselves, "so soon as they can get an editor with liberality enough to put it in their power." We assure him that the people of Orange *will* think and act for themselves; and we do not fear that they will ever become so degenerate as to follow any leader blindfolded, whatever their neighbors may do. If we have been wanting in liberality, and published only what we conceived to be consistent with truth and justice, the omission has been abundantly supplied. The Globe and the Standard and the Milton Spectator have been freely circulated, *some of them gratis;* there has been no lack, therefore, of opportunity to see both sides.

The result of the Presidential election in this county has nothing in it mortifying to our feelings. If the people decide with us, we are always glad, because we think it the triumph of truth and correct principle; if they decide against us, we make no complaint. We have no such abhorrence for minorities as to induce us to abandon our principles and the love of truth to go with the multitude. We cannot "run with the hare and hold with the hound."

The writer exhorts us to mend a little. This advice is entirely gratuitous. We must first be convinced of our error.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In our last we gave a brief summary of the proceedings of the two first days, the appointment of Speakers, &c.

Mr. Waddell on being conducted to the chair of the Senate, made his acknowledgments in the following handsome and appropriate address:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

To appear insensible to distinction, is to incur the imputation of being unworthy of it. Hence, custom has sanctioned a return of thanks from this chair, by him who has been called to fill it. But I should be false to myself were I not to declare, that the circumstances under which the present selection has been made, are such as to demand a warmer acknowledgment of my obligations than is to be found in the forms of parliamentary etiquette. Little versed in legislative proceedings, and having never before been a member of the Senate, such selection was not to have been anticipated; and I am deeply sensible how much of that kindness which has placed me here, will be required to cover my errors.

The duties of your presiding officer must greatly depend upon the *spirit* of the Senate. That spirit may make them easy and even agreeable, as it may render them perplexing and painful. But actuated as this House must needs be, by an ardent zeal for public welfare, and just entering, as we are, upon labors of more interest to the State than any which for years have occupied the Legislature, I cannot suffer myself to doubt, that the members will individually bring to these labors, not only the diligence which will ensure, but the courtesy which will enlighten their performance.

Animated by this hope, and relying with confidence on your co-operation, I will endeavor to perform the part your goodness has assigned me, with firmness and fidelity.

On Wednesday, his excellency Governor Spaight transmitted to the two houses his message, which will be found in our preceding columns.

Mr. Carson presented the following resolutions, which were read, and ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the state of North Carolina to accept such portion of the surplus revenue of the Federal Government, as may, on division, fall to her share, according to an act of Congress passed at the last session, entitled 'An act to regulate the deposites of the public money.'

Resolved, That a joint select committee of five on the part of each house, be appointed to draft a bill for the acceptance of our proportion of said surplus revenue, and for its safe keeping, when paid over to the state.

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject, and all accompanying papers, be referred to said committee.

Mr. Gudger presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to appoint a joint select committee of five on the part of each House, to take under consideration the subject of the Cherokee lands; and that so much of the Governor's message as relates to this subject, together with all the accompanying papers, be referred to said committee.

The usual standing committees were appointed; and the various matters adverted to in the Governor's message were, on separate motions, referred to joint select committees.

On Thursday, Mr. Edwards submitted to the Senate the following resolutions, which were read and ordered to lie on the table and be printed, viz:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North-Carolina, That the power to tax is a *trust* created for the benefit of the people, and limited by the necessities of government, and to call from the people, in the shape of taxes or duties, more money than is demanded by the wants of the government economically administered, is a breach of that trust.

Resolved, That the accumulation in the treasury of the United States of a large surplus revenue, is unwise, subversive of the principles of free government, dangerous to public liberty, and ought to be avoided.

Resolved, That the Senators from this state in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the Representatives be requested, to use their endeavors to effect such a modification of the existing tariff of duties as will bring down the revenue from imports to the wants of government economically administered, having due regard to all the great interests of the country.

On Saturday the Speaker laid before the Senate the resignation of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Senator in Congress, which was read and accepted, and ordered to be transmitted to the House of Commons.

The House of Commons was occupied during the whole sitting in the consideration of the joint rules of order for the government of the two houses.

Mr. Alphonse Pageot presented his credentials to the Secretary of State on Saturday last, and was received as Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of the French near this government. *Globe.*

The new Russian Minister.—It is stated in the Liverpool correspondence of the Pennsylvania Sentinel that Baron de Malutz is to be Russian Minister at Washington, in place of Baron Krudener. Baron de Malutz was formerly the Russian Secretary of Legation at Washington, where he married an American lady, the daughter of Wm. Lee, esq of Boston. *New York Mercantile Adv.*

Wisconsin Territory.—Gen. George W. Jones has been elected as the Delegate to Congress from this Territory by a large majority. The vote stood—for Jones 3,522, Meeker 669.

The Legislative Assembly met at Belmont, in Iowa county, on the 25th ult. Gov. Dodge transmitted his message on the 29th. No business of importance had been transacted.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

From passengers arrived in the South Carolina, we learn that an express arrived at Garey's Ferry on Sunday 13th, with information that Gov Call marched from Fort Drane on the 11th for the Withlacoochy, taking with him all the regular troops, the Tennessee brigade and the regiments of friendly Creeks. Gen. Jessup was at Tampa Bay on the 7th with about 800 regulars and marines. He was making every preparation for systematic operations. Some mounted volunteers from Alabama had already joined him and others were daily arriving. He expected to march in search of the Seminoles on or about the 20th inst.

We are gratified to learn that the troops at Tampa Bay were in good health, and those in Florida rapidly recovering their health. *Norfolk Beacon*

The brig General Sumter, Capt. Bennett, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, (E. F.) whence she sailed on Wednesday evening last. The G. S. had 16 hours run from light to light.

A passenger in the Gen. Sumter informs us that an express had arrived at Black Creek, on Monday night last, bringing information that two severe engagements had taken place between part of the United States Army, consisting of the Tennessee Volunteers and the Florida Militia, under the command of Gen. Call, and the Seminole Indians. The regulars and the friendly Indians separated from the volunteers, privious to the action, and proceeded up towards the Wahaw Swamp on one side of the river, and the volunteers on the other. When the latter had nearly reached the swamp, they fell in with a body of Indians, which proved to be about one half of their whole force, and immediately gave them battle. In about one hour the Indians retreated, having suffered a loss of twenty killed and a number wounded; the latter they carried off with them. The volunteers pursued them closely, and encamped for the night, the enemy continuing on the march.

The following day (Saturday) they continued the pursuit, and overtook the Indians at near nightfall, when another severe engagement took place, which lasted more than an hour, when they again gave way, carrying off their wounded. The number of killed could not be ascertained, owing to the darkness of the night. The express left early on Sunday morning, previous to the return of the officers, from an examination of the field. The loss of the whites, in the two engagements, was five killed and ten wounded. They took prisoner a negro, who stated that the Indians were divided into two parties—those who were not in the engagement are anxious for peace, and will probably make an overture so soon as they can escape the vigilance of the war party, whose threats they fear. Both parties are short of ammunition, and it is expected, should they receive no further supplies, they will shortly surrender. Gen. Call intends keeping his men moving in pursuit, and using every exertion to annihilate this savage horde. Great praise is awarded to Gen. Armstrong, of the Tennessee Volunteers, for his coolness and bravery; and also to Col. Read, of the Florida Volunteers, who commanded in person. They had not heard any thing of the Regulars and friendly Indians, but suppose they could not have reached the Swamps.

Charleston Mercury, Nov. 26.

Rail Road Meeting.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington & Roanoke Rail Road Company was held at Wilmington, on the 7th inst. Dr. Samuel A Andrews of Waynesborough, was appointed chairman.

From a report made to the meeting, it appears that about 30 miles of the Road have been located, and 25 put under contract. The contracts, so far, have fallen within the estimates of the engineer. Six hundred tons of iron, spikes, &c. two locomotives, and wheels and axles for 30 cars, have been ordered from England, deliverable in March next.

Three installments have been paid, amounting to 41,000 dollars, of which there have been expended 37,000 dollars.

It is the determination of the company to commence the road at the Halifax end of it, so soon as the subscriptions north of the Contentnea amount to a sum which will carry the road to some point from which a profit could be experted.

Gen. Dudley tendered his resignation as President of the company, but withdrew it at the unanimous request of the meeting.

Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE Spring Session of this institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1837. This Academy, situated in the county of Orange, twelve miles north west of Hillsborough, six miles north of Mason Hall, and six miles west of Prospect Hill in Caswell county, offers every facility for a complete academical course of education, and upon as reasonable terms as the high prices of the times will possibly justify. There will be two full sessions of five months each in the year.

The prices for instruction in the first class are five dollars per session, and in the second class ten dollars per session.

The first class, among other things, comprises the following branches, viz: Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps, &c. History, Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy. The branches taught in the second class are the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

At the expiration of the first session there will be a public examination, and a vacation of two weeks. The very flattering manner in which this institution has been patronized by a generous public, lays the subscriber under many strong obligations, and produces in him a determination neither to spare expenses, pains, nor labour, to render this institution in every respect inferior to none of the kind in the state.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twelve or fifteen students with board at six dollars per month. Board can be had convenient to the academy for any amount of students.

If any person should wish to correspond with the subscriber upon the subject of the Academy, he will please direct to Pleasant Grove post office.

DANIEL W. KERR.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, Dec. 1. 47—

☞ The Raleigh Star and Milton Spectator will publish the above every other week until the 15th January, and forward their account to this office for payment.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to the subscriber, at the last August term of Orange County Court, on the estate of RICHARD BLACKWOOD, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JOHN CAREATHERS, *Admr.*

December 2. 47—

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration were granted to the subscriber, at the last August term of Orange County Court, on the estate of JANE BUROUGHS, deceased; all persons indebted to said estate are therefore hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

THOMAS BUROUGHS, *Admr.*

December 2. 47—3wp

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

$10,000 for $4!

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

Thirteenth Class, for 1836.

To be drawn at RALEIGH, on Friday *the 23d of December*,

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM

Stevenson & Points, *Managers*

CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000!

Principal Prizes.

One prize of $10,000—one of $4,000—one of $3,000—one of $2,000—six of $1,000—ten of $500—besides many of $400, $300, $200, &c. amounting in all to

$80,000 Dollars.

Whole Tickets,	4 dollars
Halves,	2 dollars
Quarters,	1 dollar

☞ All prizes payable in CASH forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

*** Tickets for sale in the greatest variety of numbers, at my Office, one door above the store of Walker Anderson & Co., in Hillsborough, N. C.

ALLEN PARKS, *Agent.*

December 2. 47—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

James C. Cozart, admr. of Williams Cozart, senr. deceased, & others, vs. *Williams D. Carrington and Fanny his wife, Hubbard Cozart, & William Cozart.* — Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are non residents; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to answer in the premises, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv $3·00 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Elisabeth Peace & others vs. *John Cawthorn's heirs & others* — Petition for partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John and Elizabeth Cawthorn, children and heirs at law of John Cawthorn, deceased; the children and heirs at law of William Cawthorn, deceased; Lemuel Cawthorn, and Charlotte Diment, widow of Mathew Diment, deceased, are not inhabitants of this state, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Granville County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

The children of Polly Hicks, vs. *The Executors of John Lemay, deceased, and others.* — Petition for account & settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard W. Lemay, one of the executors and defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Granville, at the court house in Oxford, on the first Monday of February, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1836.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, *Clerk.*

Price of Adv. $3 00. 47—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

In Equity—November Term, 1836.

The Petition of Ann McNeely, Geo W. McNeely, James McNeely, and William Jones, against *The heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the heirs at law of Mary Jones, deceased, to appear at the next term of this court, to be held on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the petition; otherwise the petition will be heard *ex parte*, and judgment *pro confesso* entered.

JOHN BRADSHER, *C. M. E.*

Price of Adv. $2 50. 47—6w

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD!!

SUBSCRIBERS to the Recorder who intend to make payment in Wood, are requested to recollect that at this season of the year the article is much needed.

November 24. 46—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land"

From the Farmer and Gardener.

SURFACE MANURING.

Until very lately the opinion was very general if not universal, that fermented manures should be turned under with the plough as soon as put on the land; and that otherwise their value would be much impaired, if not totally lost by evaporation. This was thought especially necessary if the manure used was rough or half rotted.

I have thought much on this subject, and for the last twenty years marked the effects of manure in all its various modes of application, both on my own farm and on my neighbors'—and now propose to give you the results of my observation, leaving it to persons more learned than myself to reconcile these principles of philosophy. Fifteen or twenty years ago, I observed an old man of good practical sense and successful as a farmer, carting manure out in the month of July, on a field intended for Indian corn the next year: this was spread as fast as carted, and remained in that situation until the spring following. He justified this practice by a perfectly unanswerable reason, viz that experience had taught him that both his crop and his land were more improved by the use of manure in that way than any other he had tried. The confidence I had in the integrity and good sense of this old gentleman induced me to make repeated experiments on this subject, all of which have been decidedly favorable to top dressing or surface manuring, and proved to my entire satisfaction that manure, when in contact with the earth, does not lose its strength by evaporation." This, I was exceedingly loth to believe, and I made many efforts to account for the fact—(for that I could not doubt)—and at length came to the conclusion that the chemical affinity between the parties of manure and the earth was too strong to be overcome by the power of evaporation; and that the apparent evaporation is nothing more than the passing off of the water which had been contained in the manure. Whether this is so or not I am sure I do not know. But I *do* know that in the many different experiments I have made, both the land and the crop are more benefited by the application of manure *on* the land than by turning it *under* the land. I hope young farmers who are not yet wedded to any set of opinions, will be at least induced to make the experiment.

Not having fame as a farmer to give weight to my opinions, I shall sign myself ARATOR.

NOTE.—The late Mr Thomas West, brother of Sir Benjamin West, settled on a farm in New Jersey, after he had reached the age of forty. His object was to make it a grazing farm. He used no plough whatever, but the hoe and scythe to eradicate briars, weeds, &c. He top dressed his fields, or some of them, every year, and in a few years, he had the richest farm in the whole country around. See Memoirs Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

To Keep Fruit.—A new way has been discovered at the North to keep fruit sound, which is attended with so little trouble that we presume it will grow into general practice. It is simply to place the fruit, whether Apples, Grapes, Cherries, or any thing else, in stone jars, with alternate layers of Cotton batting, and have them put where the frost cannot reach them. It will keep through the most severe winter, in excellent condition. We wish some of our agricultural friends would try the experiment, and communicate the result to us.

ON DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENTS.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

We have been amongst the admirers of Mrs. Sigourney as a poetess, and her productions as a prose writer have heightened our respect. The subjoined extract is taken from an essay of this really philosophical writer. The essay is addressed to her own sex, but the general conclusions apply, if possible, with more force to the opposite sex, upon whom the sterner duties of life depend. In softening and sweetening the duties of private life, are the obligations less binding on men than on women? The fact is, that it demands exactly the same amiable qualities in every member of a family, to make the domestic hearth the haven of happiness. *Nat. Intel.*

"I have even thought it desirable that young ladies should make themselves the mistresses of some attainment, either in art or science, by which they might secure a subsistence, should they be reduced to poverty. Sudden and entire reverses are not uncommon in the history of affluence. To sustain them without the means of lessening the evils of dependence, when health and intellect are at our command, is adding helplessness to our own affliction and increasing the burden of others. When the illustrious Henry Laurens, by the fortune of our war of Revolution was held a prisoner in the Tower of London, he wrote to his two daughters, who had been nurtured in all the tenderness and luxury of Carolina wealth: "It is my duty to warn you to prepare for the trial of earning your daily bread by your daily labor.—Fear not servitude; encounter it, if it shall be necessary, with a spirit becoming a woman of an honest and pious heart, one who has been neither fashionably nor affectedly religious."

The accomplished Madame de Genlis pronounced herself to be in possession of thirty trades or varieties of occupation, by which she could, if necessary, obtain a livelihood. It was a wise law of some of the ancient governments which compelled every parent to give his son some trade or profession, adequate to his support. Such is now the variety of departments open to females, as instructors in schools and seminaries of their own sex, that they may follow the impulse of their genius in the selection of a study or accomplishment, and, while they pursue it as a pleasure, can still be prepared to practise it as a profession. Among the pleasant employments which seem peculiarly congenial to the feelings of our sex, the culture of flowers stands conspicuous. The general superintendence of a garden has been repeatedly found favorable to health, by leading to frequent exercise in the open air, and that communing with Nature which is equally refreshing to the heart. It was laboring with her own hands in her garden, that the mother of Washington was found by the youthful Marquis de Lafayette, when he sought her blessing, as he was about to commit himself to the ocean, and return to his native clime. Milton, who you recollect, was a great advocate that women should "study household good" has few more eloquent descriptions than those which represent our first mother at her floral toil amid the sinless shades of Paradise.

The tending of flowers has ever appeared to me to be a fitting care for the young and beautiful. They then dwell as it were among their own emblems, and many a voice of wisdom breathes on their ear from those brief blossoms to which they apportion the dew and the sun-beam. While they eradicate the weeds that deform or the excrescences that endanger them, is there not a perpetual monition uttered of the work to be done in their own heart? From the admiration of these ever-varying charms, how naturally is the tender spirit led upward in devotion to Him, "whose hand perfumes them, and whose pencil paints." Connected with the nature of flowers is the delightful study of botany, which imparts new attractions to the summer sylvan walks, and prompts both to salubrious exercise and scientific research. A knowledge of the physiology of plants, is not only interesting in itself, but of practical import. The brilliant coloring matter which they sometimes yield, and the beautiful influences which they possess, impart value to many an unsightly shrub or secluded plant, which might otherwise have been suffered to blossom and die without a thought.

It is cheering amid our solitary rambles to view the subjects that surround us as friends, to call to recollection their distinctive lineaments of character, to array them with something of intelligence or utility, and to enjoy an intimate companionship with Nature. The female aborigines of our country were distinguished by an extensive acquaintance with the medicinal properties of plants and roots, which enabled them, both in peace and war, to be the healers of their tribes. I would not counsel you to invade the the province of the physician: in our state of society it would be preposterous and arrogant. But sometimes to alleviate the slight indisposition of those you love by a simple infusion of the herbs you have reared or gathered, is a legitimate branch of that nursing kindness which seems interwoven with woman's nature.

And now, to sum up the whole matter, though in the morning of youth a charm is thrown over the landscape, every inequality smoothed, yet still life is not "one long summer's day of indolence and mirth." The sphere of woman is eminently practical. There is much which she will be expected to do, and ought therefore to learn early, if she would acquit herself creditably. Though to combine the excellencies of a housekeeper, with much eminence in literature or science, requires an energy seldom possessed, still there is no need that domestic duties should preclude mental improvement or extinguish intellectual enjoyment. They may be united by diligence and perseverance, and the foundation of these qualities should be laid *now* in *youth*."

Lunatics in New Hampshire.—It has been ascertained from actual returns made to the Legislature of New Hampshire, that there are now within that state at least four hundred lunatics! Of these about one hundred are kept in close confinement—some in jails and prisons—some in cellars and garrets—some in out-houses or barns, and cages—and very many in chains. The condition of these poor wretches is horrible almost beyond description. Feared and abhorred as if they were wild beasts and demons; shunned as if they were a reproach; they are shut out from the pale of human sympathy, and treated as if destitute of human feelings. The Nashua Gazette gives us particulars relative to the inhuman treatment of some of these miserable creatures, a few specimens of which we subjoin.

"There is a woman now living within a few miles of Dunstable, who has been confined twenty-five years in a narrow box or cage, chained to the floor, without chair or table, or even a bed, and never once leaving her place of confinement in all this long period.

"A married female in a neighboring county was confined by her husband and in an unfinished part of his dwelling-house during the severest part of the winter of 1834. She was allowed no fire to warm, and little clothing to protect her from the inclemencies of the season. The inpping winter blasts eddied through her appartment, and the snow drifted in at every crevice. Here she remained, calling upon every passer by for relief in most piteous tones, until her hands and feet were frozen to an alarming extent, and the neighbors interfered to preserve her life. At their entreaty she was removed, and chained in a corner of the kitchen, where she died during the last winter, without medical attendance—without nursing or assistance—unpitied even upon her death-bed!

"An insane pauper in this town is now confined in a dungeon built in the cellar of his keeper, from whom he formerly escaped, was pursued, brought back, and placed there for safe keeping. Shut up in darkness, he became frantic, as well he might, and no one dared approach him. They fastened up every outlet of escape, and here for two years has he been imprisoned, without fire, without clothing, and no human eye has seen him! A trough is placed to receive his food, and here he is fed daily, like the very swine! Is not such a picture too painful even for imagination!"

Dr. Klippstein, a noted German geologist, has lately discovered near Alzei, a little town of the Rhine Hesse, on digging twenty feet beneath the soil, a head of the huge antideluvian animal called the 'Dinotherium giganteum,' in perfect preservation. The head was six feet long and three and a half feet broad! A shoulder bone was found near it, supposed to have belonged to the same animal.

SEE HERE!!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OSMOND P. LONG & CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received and now offer for sale, at the old stand of R. Nichols & Co.

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

These Goods have been selected with great care in the New York and Philadelphia markets, and bought entirely with cash; they therefore feel confident in saying, they can and will sell as good bargains as any other house in the place.

Call and examine our goods, and decide for yourselves; if you like them and our prices, we will thank you for your custom.

☞ Goods will be given in exchange for every description of *Country-made Cloth*

O. F. Long & Co. would respectfully tender their thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, and hope, by close attention to their business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive a respectable portion of their custom.

October 13 40—

Sale of Negroes and Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange County, made at September term last, I will offer for sale at Hillsborough, on Monday the 2d day of January next,

THIRTEEN NEGROES,

mostly young and likely

Also one Tract of Land, containing about 313 Acres, adjoining Bradley Coombs and others

And one other Tract of about 300 acres on the waters of Rock Creek, adjoining John Thompson and others.

Terms of sale: nine months credit bond and security required.

ELI WOODS, *Commissioner.*

November 24. 46—

☞ The Milton Spectator will publish the above three weeks and forward the account to this office for payment.

A Good Blacksmith wanted.

I will give a salary that will do any man good, who can come well recommended as a Blacksmith. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, five miles south of Hillsborough.

WILLIAM H. WOODS.

November 22. 46—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to SAMUEL & JOHN D. THOMPSON for Tavern Accounts, are requested to call and make payment immediately and save trouble, as it is their wish to close their business and dissolve partnership.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
JOHN D THOMPSON.

November 17 45—

LEMAY'S

North Carolina Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1837,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

November 3. 43—

Mrs. Lucinda Thomas,

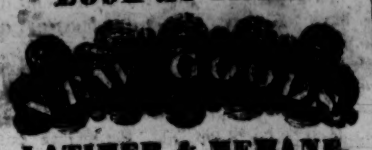
MILLINER, MANTUA MAKER, &c.

HAS located herself in Hillsborough, one door above Messrs. Latimer & Mebane's store, and is ready to execute all kinds of Milliner's Work, Mantua Making and plain Sewing, at low prices. She will execute her work in the best style and newest fashions, and hopes to deserve encouragement from the ladies and gentlemen of Hillsborough and its vicinity.

November 3. 43—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

LOOK AT THIS!!



LATIMER & MEBANE,

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, the largest and best assortment of

Rich and Fashionable DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market, amongst which are almost every article of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

ALSO

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Shoes,

besides many other articles too tedious to mention. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same.

LATIMER & MEBANE.

☞ Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat.

September 6. 35—

Newly Improved Saddles

THE subscriber has obtained the exclusive right for the county of Orange, for

BEARD'S PATENT

Steel Spring Seat Saddles,

Spring Girth & Iron Horn.

Certificates from numerous persons testify that Saddles made with these improvements possess advantages superior to all others; they give ease and comfort to the rider, and save him from the fatigue common to the use of other saddles.

The subscriber intends keeping on hand a supply of these Saddles, or will make them to order if required.

He also keeps on hand his usual supply of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c. which he will dispose of on accommodating terms.

SOLOMON FULLER.

P. S. A Boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, of steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

November 3. 43—

LINE OF PACKETS

To Fayetteville.

THE Schooners CAROLINE and CALEB NICHOLS, Steamer WILMINGTON, and TOW BOATS, will take measurement Goods at New York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the Steamer and Tow Boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants.

Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please send a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGALL. *Proprietor.*
WILKINGS & BELDEN,
Agents at Fayetteville.

September 8. 35—

NOTICE.

AT a meeting held by the Wardens of the Poor, at the Poor House, on the 5th of September last, they ascertained the annual cost to the county for supporting each pauper under the care of the superintendent, to be Forty Dollars.

The Wardens ordered the Secretary to publish this fact in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the information and satisfaction of the tax payers of Orange County.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Sec.*

November 10. 44—2m

TAXES! TAXES! PAY YOUR TAXES!

ALL persons in arrears for Town Tax for the year 1835, are requested to call on me and pay the same before November Court.

JOHN COOLEY, *Town Collector.*

November 3 43—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a division of Orange county.

November 1. 43—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

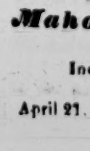
Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

LAND FOR SALE.



I WISH to sell One Hundred acres of WOOD LAND, lying in the north of the town of Hillsborough; it is a part of the Old Theophilus Thomson Tract. And also several unimproved Lots in the town. Apply for terms, &c. to J. W. NORWOOD, my agent

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON.

September 14. 36—3w

A HANDSOME

Mahogany Sideboard,

FOR SALE.

Inquire of

JAMES WEBB.

April 21. 65—

BOOKS AT NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus,

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT LITERARY ENTERPRISE.

Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

IT was one of the great objects of "Waldie's Library," "to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door." That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than two-fold accessible. We have and continue to give in the quarto Library, published weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than *four* cents a week, and to add as a pleasant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters, and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still room enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge "the power of concentration can no farther go." *No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus*, which will be an *entirely distinct* periodical.

TERMS.

Waldie's Literary Omnibus will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain,

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from "the world of letters," of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events, political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to *one address*. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter, the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volume's of Rees's Cyclopedia, for the small sum mentioned above,

Address, post paid,

ADAM WALDIE,
46 Carpenter St. Philadelphia.

October 20. 11—

FOR SALE.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, in good preservation. For terms inquire at this office.

Augus 26. 33—

APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take an apprentice to the Silver Smith Business. A boy of steady habits about 14 or 15 years of age, would be preferred.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

September 22 37—

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed WILLIS B. DILLIARD my Agent, to transact all business for me in my absence.

JAMES TRICE.

September 22. 37—

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A BOY, fourteen or sixteen years of age, intelligent and industrious, will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business, if application be made soon.

June 16. 29—

TOWN ORDINANCE.

AT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Hillsborough, it was

Ordained, That no person whatever shall hitch or tie any horse, mare, gelding, mule or jackass to any tree, or the fixtures around any tree planted or standing along and by the side walks of any street in said town, under the penalty of one dollar for each offence; and if the offender be a slave, he or she shall be punished corporally, not exceeding fifteen lashes.

By order of the Commissioners.

THOS. CLANCY, *T. Clerk.*

April 7. 013—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.